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Literature

"The Old English Dramatists"

By James Russell Lowell. Edited by Charles Eliot Norton. \$1.25. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

IN THESE CHARMING essays Lowell quotes two celebrated, oft-quoted lines, which are all that remain to make the shade of James Shirley, the Elizabethan playwright, immortal:—

Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust.

In a similar way a man's intellect and heart may continue to bring forth sweet-smelling flowers long after he himself is dust: *vox et præterea nihil*; but this *vox* may possess a penetrating beauty like that which vibrates through the French poet's memorial stanzas to Malibran, and may sing for us from the Elysian shore words brief but beatific, refusing to die.

Of such "voices" are these six lectures on Elizabeth's dramatists, delivered by Mr. Lowell in 1887 before the Lowell Institute, reproduced in *Harper's* from June to November, 1892, and now undergoing a third immortality in volume form. The subject is one with which Mr. Lowell was very familiar, and of which he delivers himself *con amore*, following the theme of his second volume published fifty years ago, and returning to an early and easily-recovered love with all the ardor of a lover. The sagacious and illuminating glance of the old man may lack the fire and metaphor of twenty or five-and-twenty, but there is no doubt that the ripened Lowell is infinitely mellow, sweeter, more humorous, more playful than the Lowell of the cruder 1843. In 1887 the deliverances are wise, witty, imaginative, those of a man of the world imbued with many-sided culture, tolerant, kindly, who, book in hand, quotes and comments delightfully to his audience, and turns a didactic lecture into a brilliant symposium, a Platonic dialogue between himself and the author. The result is a *conversazione*, in the highest sense, full of spontaneous expression and dramatic remark, the "notes" to the lecture being a living man—and a man of genius, too—turning over the leaves for us, quickening the lifeless ashes till they glow with reviving vitality, lifting this or that line into the arc-light of his reviewing intelligence, and making all the dust and dreariness quiver and throb with meaning.

The conjury of Lowell's touch recalls that wonderful picture of Allston's in which the dead revive on touching the dead bones of Elijah. Marlowe, Chapman, Beaumont and Fletcher, Webster, Massinger, Ford, thrill visibly under the electric contact, and gather vividness, if not vitality, from the magician's kneading of their long-forgotten lines. Lineaments long melted away to mere outlines build themselves up again into tragic or comic countenances, flush with vigor, smiling or sorrowing as of yore, losing their Queen-Mab-like indistinctness, and uttering their memorable sayings through the critic's sonorous voice with all the melody and might of the seventeenth century. Lowell and Charles Lamb reincarnate these antique playwrights for us as no others, the one by his rich poetic comment, the other by his great slices of scenes and plays, carved from the heart

of his author and spread generously before the reader. In these lectures the American shows himself the more charming idealist of the two, unlocking the chambers of poetry with a golden key, and turning them into delightful whispering-galleries for the spirit. Hard, practical, utilitarian is the age, justifying such paragraphs as these:—"I am glad to see that what the understanding would stigmatize as useless is coming back into books written for children, which at one time threatened to become more and more drearily practical and didactic. The fairies are permitted once more to imprint their rings on the tender sward of the child's fancy, and it is the child's fancy that often lives obscurely on to minister solace to the lonelier and less sociable mind of the man. Our nature resents the closing up of the windows on its emotional and imaginative side, and revenges itself. I have observed that many who deny the inspiration of Scripture hasten to redress their balance by giving a reverent credit to the revelations of inspired tables and camp-stools."

Sir Daniel Wilson's Ethnographic Studies

The Lost Atlantis, and Other Ethnographic Studies. By Sir Daniel Wilson. 84. Edinburgh: David Douglas. New York: Macmillan & Co.

THE ADMIRABLE work with which the late distinguished President of Toronto University may be said to have crowned the labors of a long and useful life owes its origin mainly to his desire to fulfil his engagement made with the Marquis of Lorne, when the latter, in 1882, as Governor-General, called on the leaders in science and literature of his "Dominion" to aid him in founding the "Royal Society of Canada." The duty was one which exactly suited Prof. Wilson's talents and tastes. It afforded a medium not only for promoting scientific studies in Canada, but also for diffusing their results widely through the world, by the numerous exchanges of the volumes of the Society's transactions with those of kindred associations in all civilized countries. Next to his University, the Royal Society from that time occupied his thoughts. He became at once a central and important figure in its direction, though, with his usual modesty, he yielded the foremost place to others, until, in 1885, he consented to accept the office of President. He was assiduous in attendance and energetic in devising methods of extending the usefulness of the Society, which, by means of a well-devised system of connections, has now come to exercise a marked influence over all the local scientific and literary associations of Canada, greatly to their common benefit. To almost every annual meeting Dr. Wilson brought an important paper, in which he had summed up the results of his personal investigations and extensive reading in some special branch of those sciences to which he was particularly devoted. The value of these papers was much enhanced by the clear and happy style in which the facts and reasonings they embodied were set forth. Their interest was found to be so great that the author was strongly urged to bring them together in the volume which, as his daughter, Miss Sybil Wilson, tells us, in her brief but most interesting and affecting preface, occupied almost his latest thoughts.

The most striking characteristic of the essays which make up this volume is what may be styled their judicial quality. They are the productions of a clear-sighted and conscientious instructor, who had been accustomed for many years to lay before classes of intelligent students the latest results of historical and scientific research, with no other object than that of making the nearest possible approach to the absolute truth. He had no pet theories to maintain, no controversial temper or ambition of intellectual display to lead him aside from the direct track. He is careful to give all the facts on both sides of the question; and if the result is occasionally to leave his readers in some uncertainty, it is because the

case is one in which certainty has not thus far been found attainable. This is the case more particularly with the treatises which relate to the origin of the primitive American population, to the extent of the discoveries of the Northmen, and to questions of heredity and the effects of brain weight and size. All these are matters which are still in litigation, so to speak, in the courts of science. The author lays all the evidence carefully before his readers, and, while frankly indicating the bent of his own opinions, refrains from pronouncing a decided judgment.

Only six papers occupy the whole volume of four hundred pages, but each of them is a complete monograph on the special subject to which it relates, and every subject has its peculiar interest and value to students of history and of the science of man. "The Lost Atlantis" treats of the famous Platonic legend, and shows clearly, by the accumulated testimony of the best authorities, that no such mid-oceanic island can have existed since man appeared on the globe, and that nothing warrants the presumption which would make the story grow out of a former knowledge of the existence of the American Continent. "The Vinland of the Northmen" traces carefully the voyages of Leif Ericson and his companions and successors, with no ultra-skeptical objections, but with a cautious avoidance of the exaggerated claims by which the real discoveries have been overlaid and obscured. The papers on "Trade and Commerce in the Stone Age," "Pre-Aryan American Man," "The Aesthetic Faculty in Aboriginal Races," and "The Huron-Iroquois, a Typical Race," are treatises on a series of interesting topics, so mutually connected as to cast a bright illumination, like a group of electric lights, on the condition of prehistoric peoples, especially those of this continent. The two concluding papers, on "Hybridity and Heredity," and "Relative Brain-Weight and Size," take a wider scope, embracing races and individuals of all countries and times, and dealing with some of the most perplexing questions of modern philosophy and politics. What is the effect of a mixture of races on the character of a population? How far can hereditary traits be modified by the influences of culture and environment? What is the real significance of the differences in the size and weight of brains in different individuals and races? These and other inquiries of a similar cast are discussed with the author's usual keen and impartial discrimination, and are, if not completely answered, at least placed in new and unexpected lights by an accumulation of authentic evidence. Who, for example, would have supposed that the average "brain-weight" of Cuvier, Byron and Schiller exceeded that of Napoleon I., Daniel Webster and Agassiz by more than ten ounces, or that the two most philosophical, politic and dominant of conquering castes, the Aryan Hindoos and the Inca Peruvians, possessed the smallest brains among all the races of the globe? Such are some of the curious facts with which Sir Daniel Wilson brings to a pause the advocates of some popular theories, and compels them at least to follow his invariable example, and "look at the other side."

Next to this conscientious impartiality, the most marked and attractive trait of the volume is the generous and genial treatment of the writers to whom the author refers, in the way either of approval or of objection. In giving credit to those whom he quotes as authorities he is liberal without stint. In criticising he is always courteous and kindly, indicating his disapproval rather by the turn of a phrase than by any direct opposition. Only occasionally his sense of humor finds a pointed but still good-natured expression—as when in referring to such fanciful speculators on the lost Atlantis as Mr. Ignatius Donnelly and some others, he quietly remarks that "it is an easy as well as a pleasant pastime to evolve either a camel or a continent out of the depths of one's own consciousness."

The publisher's care has equipped the work with a copious index, which in its extent affords ample evidence of the number and variety of the subjects treated and the facts and authorities adduced.

"The Supernatural"

Its Origin Nature and Evolution. By John H. King. 2 vols. \$6. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"THE HIGHEST FORM of Divinity we can ever know is human goodness," says Mr. King; and yet he distinctly repudiates the charge of dogmatically denying the actual existence of the supernatural. Mr. King's theory of religion is interesting. He supposes that primitive man regards the external world as a congeries of chances, and that in this world arises the germinal idea of religion—luck. This concept is next evolved into that of lucky things, charms, amulets, etc. In dreams and hallucinations arises the concept of soul, of ghosts. A combination of ghosts and amulets evolves into magic and sacramentalism. The possessors of amulets and of knowledge to correlate ghosts with them gives rise to priesthood. Through development of the concept of ghosts arises (by the way of ancestor-worship) that of gods. Through the progress of social organization on earth comes to pass an evolution of the divine being from many gods to one. Monotheism is all a mirage of empires and autocracies which we see and suppose to be God. Without an Empire there would never have been evolved the idea of a supreme God. This theory is clever and plausible and may be true, but Mr. King does not prove it true. His data are not always to the point. For example, when he points to the Ainu to prove his theory, he selects the most unfortunate instance. The Ainu's case tells directly against his theory of fetishism, charms, and the like, as being the inevitable religion of their stage of culture, and Miss Bird's book, upon which he relies, has little scientific value. The chapter upon the evolution of Hindu religion is scanty and reveals an ignorance of standard German books upon the subject, and of Sir Monier Monier Williams's most recent writings. In treating of Egyptian religion, M. Naville's "Book of the Dead" is indispensable. It does not appear that Mr. King has seen it, nor the Exploration Fund publications.

It cannot be a matter of surprise that Christianity has not attracted our author's attention. Yet in a work upon comparative religion, with the imprint of Williams & Norgate, we are surprised to find this crass ineptitude: "It may be remembered that it was only a few years ago, and that, too, not in ancient Babylon or old Ephesus, but in modern Rome, that a grave assembly of religious notables held a sacred convocation to decide whether a Jewish girl in a rural village of Judea, more than 1800 years ago, where there were neither newspapers nor poor-law guardians or police inspectors to take note of deviations from virtue, had, like many other young girls in all countries, been indiscreet in her conduct; or whether, as has been assumed, the divine effluence had conceived in her womb, * * * the immaculate origin of her Divine Child." So this is Mr. King's notion of the Roman Catholic dogma of the immaculate conception,—this is his idea of a theology still extant. What, then, can be the value of his appreciation of the theology of Akkadians, Pacific Islanders and pre-glacial cave-dwelling men? Comparative religion (or theology) is an important study. It should be approached with seriousness, with a sufficient mental equipment and fair knowledge of the art of writing plain English prose. The data which Mr. King has collected are abundant in quantity, but not always pertinent. His theory of chance is, in the form he states it, new to us, and worth careful study. The remainder of his argument has been better stated and more conclusively proven by others. As a whole, Mr. King's book is a distinct disappointment to us. The data are useless to the non-special

reader, because no critical discrimination has been employed in collecting them, and because of the large and rich field of literature of comparative religion, wholly beyond the author's scope. Only specialists can with profit make use of Mr. King's work.

"Along the Florida Reef"

By Charles F. Holder. \$1.50. D. Appleton & Co.

THE PERFECTIBILITY of the human race is certainly a most agreeable doctrine and one which carries along with it all sorts of flattering possibilities, among others the greater and greater perfection of books for the young. Formerly our earlier generation delighted in the Rollo books: the omniscient Jonas and the meekly but pertinaciously inquiring Rollo were types of the literary appetites, if not the utilitarian tendencies, of "before the war." But the science of to-day could no more be grasped by Jonas than its fairy-tales be written by Rollo: we can no longer cry with old Pathelin, "revenons à nos moutons"! The perpetual advance of discovery drags us along with it as the earth drags its air-envelope, and we find ourselves every day in new and marvellous regions filled with beauty and glory of which Rollo never dreamed.

Dr. Holder is one of the new Mentors that lead us to the New Atlantis. An enthusiastic naturalist, he spent four or five years as a boy in that best of universities for a wide-awake lad—a Florida "key," which is a sort of floating Smithsonian (or rather an Agassiz Museum) anchored in the blue Gulf. Here he fished and swam and gathered, studied the startling, lovely life of those seas, corrected the cut-and-dried data of the text-books by all manner of wiggling, dancing, diving, or lustrous specimens, and put up in alcohol, under the guidance of a distinguished surgeon, all sorts of precious and curious spoil from the Florida reefs and shores. In this way Science became to him a delightful drama, a mystery solved every day by successive peeps into her very laboratory, a study alive with interest and discovery. The deadness of the text-books with their hideous "scientific" nomenclature (so-called) was quite forgotten among the brilliant living illustrations everywhere: coral gardens spread all around full of strange and beautiful forms; angel-fish darted sunbeam-like through the aqueous Paradise; queen-conchs reigned over the cerulean deeps; and masses of exquisite *algæ*, sea-weed, sea-anemone, and spiral calcareous creatures floated or fixed themselves in the azure or golden caverns of the coral. Here, in these warm, tropic waters, laved by the perpetual circumambience of the tepid Gulf Stream, the boys and their quaint companions watched the dancing crane, the *gourmand* pelican, the wheeling gull, the racing water-spout; here they rode turtles and sharks, got entangled with devil-fish and sting-roys, fell among shoals of shimmering sardines, and saw the strange sea-eels and sucker-fish with which Roman legend fancifully decked itself. Thus charming days were passed among the turtles and the man-eaters, "quizzing" the beautiful *gorgonias* that float and fan around, studying jelly-fish and spider-crabs, watching gars playing leap-frog with Brer Turtle, observing the majestic flight of frigate-birds and picking up black sea-urchins and sea-cucumbers. In this natural aquarium, thousands of miles in extent, branch coral "sea-eggs," and radiate things abound. Here is a toad-fish, yonder a sea-squirrel; an octopus runs before them, and a school of sharks jerks one of the party overboard as he tows the dinghy. A shell-less argonaut or a Portuguese man-of-war, laden with all the associated beauty of the "chambered nautilus," heaves in sight: in short one is in the wonder-land of sea-porcupines, scallop-shells, living *foraminifera*, basket-fish, flamingoes and hermit-crabs. The scallops dance, the sea-horse prances, the sword- and saw-fish flash their deadly spines, and down in the deep sea luminous fish, phosphorescent

molluscs, and flaming "protoplasm" crawl and creep on phantasmal errands. Of all this, richly illustrated, Dr. Holder has written a perfectly fascinating account hard to lay down when once begun.

"The Best Reading"

Fourth Series. Compiled by Lynds E. Jones. \$1. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"THE BEST READING," compiled by Lynds E. Jones, of which the fourth series has just been issued, should be, and we presume is, in every public library, as well as among the tools of trade of all enterprising booksellers. The present volume aims to give, under the heading of every important subject, the name of every considerable work published in the United States during the years 1887-91, inclusive, which bears upon that subject; sometimes, indeed, even more than this, as under the subject "Bibliography" we find "Fallows, S., Dictionary of Synonyms and Autonyms," which last word the compiler evidently supposed to mean "names of authors"; we naturally fail to find the work under "Language," where it belongs. A more serious error, because the work left out is far more important and useful, is the omission of Sargent's "Reading for the Young" (Boston, 1890) of which the energetic and laborious Librarian of the Providence Public Library wrote that "almost the only comment to be made on this admirable compilation would seem to be an expression of gratitude." The plan of the work in general being so good, and its usefulness so apparent, it is the more vexatious that in certain details it is so much less helpful than it might be with the same amount of labor. Thus, the year in which a book is issued and the name of the publisher might be given, just as well as the name of the place alone. In the case of two or more books on the same subject, the difference of five years in date is often of the greatest importance, and the only way to trace any work now is to go through the five corresponding volumes of the American Catalogue. The word "English" should be removed from the title-page, where the sub-title reads, a "Bibliography of the more Important English and American Publications." We have sought diligently, but in vain, for any English publications except such as have been republished here, and Mr. Jones would hardly claim that *all* important British works are reprinted in America. Under biography, for instance, we find no work on Alexander of Bulgaria, or Barnes the poet, or Richard Baxter, or Richard F. Burton, and no mention of Robinson's "Bewick," or Barnett Smith's "Bright," all of which, it will be noticed, are under only two letters of the alphabet. Of American books of this class omitted, we notice the Lives of Mrs. Lyman of Northampton, of Gen. O. M. Mitchell, of T. H. Renton (Roosevelt's), of Richardson the architect, of Cutler, "the Founder of Ohio"; of Bering, the discoverer; of the Calverts of Maryland (although the Oglethorpe in the same series is given), of Hawthorne (Conway's) and of Chester Harding. Mrs. D. Sutherland Orr's Life of Browning is described as by "Mrs. S. Sutherland." The book is of a convenient shape and is printed on good paper, but with much-worn type.

"Social Life in England: 1660-1690."

By William C. Sydney. \$2.50. Macmillan & Co.

"SOCIAL LIFE in England from the Restoration to the Revolution, 1660-1690," by Mr. William C. Sydney, is not inferior in value and interest to his "England and the English in the Eighteenth Century." In this book, as in that, he has succeeded in delineating the everyday life of the time in a singularly graphic manner. After a general introduction, in which the author lays it down "as a sort of preliminary axiom, that all the disgraces which characterized England in the reign of Charles II. were no more than the natural effect of the unparalleled convulsions of that era by which it was immediately pre-

ceded"—a statement too disputable to be called axiomatic, though it may be admitted if properly qualified,—Mr. Sydney proceeds to consider the Restoration as "an epoch in the history of national progress." England then began to show the first faint signs of becoming a manufacturing and commercial country, and the changes in the character of the population accompanying this development must be borne in mind in estimating the political history of the period. The industries of the country therefore demand examination, and these are fully treated—the woolen and serge manufactures, mining, fishing, farming, sheep-raising, weaving, seafaring, etc. In this connection we have interesting descriptions of Bristol, Plymouth, Bath, Birmingham, Manchester, and other important towns, largely drawn from the quaint literature of the day. A couple of chapters are then given to a sketch of the state of provincial society. The contrast between the condition of the higher and the lower classes was extreme. The agricultural laborers were most wretchedly off, their average wages being about five shillings a week, without food. Wheaten bread they never tasted, and rye was hard to get. Butcher's meat was a rare treat. Their cottages were almost uninhabitable. The peasants of our time, poor as they are, enjoy comforts and conveniences which would have seemed luxurious to people of the same low estate then. The country gentlemen were poor enough in some respects, being for the most part "senseless upstarts and uncultivated bores." "Sobriety and temperance they reckoned among the number of the seven deadly sins." Their life in general was too scandalous for description.

Much curious information is given concerning the facilities, or lack of facilities, for travelling—the miserable roads, infested with highwaymen, of some of the most noted of whom, like William Nevison and Claud Du Vall (as our author writes the name), biographical sketches are added. The inns were better than might have been expected, superior to those in Continental countries, and mine host was often like him portrayed by Sir Thomas Overbury as "consisting of double beer and of fellowship." Of the ale-houses the amiable Izaak Walton has given us a fair idea.

The latter half of the book deals with life in London, all phases of which are realistically painted; but on these chapters we must resist the temptation to dwell. All are as entertaining as they are edifying to the student of sociology.

By the way there is a curious error in the title of the book outside, "1669" being put for "1690."

"The Toilers of the Field"

By Richard Jefferies. With a portrait. 8s. Longmans Green & Co.

THE VERGILIAN accuracy and minute glance of these prose pastorals bring the late Richard Jefferies before us almost as an eclogue-writer of the Augustan period, touched with the sunshiny warmth of the days of Theocritus. There are people born with country eyes, so to speak—eyes that open vividly on rural landscape alone, ears that heed only the music and mystery of the fields, mouse-like natures that ferret beneath the grain, sniff among the flowers, view distant objects, if they be of the champaign, with incredible alertness, and reveal senses sharpened to intuition by inborn affinity combined with loving practice. Such natures see nothing in cities but chimneys and soot and uncleanness and selfishness. They reverse that peculiar species of madness which dreads squares and open places, and about them the constricting folds of city life gather and produce moral suffocation. Out into illimitable Nature the lives of their souls have flowed in curves like those of an ellipse, which always return upon themselves. The free expanses of heaven and horizon are part and parcel of these souls, their extension and background, if not playground. Old Heriod's soul dwelt in such vast per-

ipheries; the "Georgics" lap gently against them with the surrus of a measureless sea; the Sicilian bays of the Doric idyllist breathe in a like immeasurable air; and the sunny rhythms of the Roman elegies, of Hermann and Dorothea, of Shakespeare's shepherds and the Miller's Daughter give back the same mellow response. The divine voices of such living broke forth in Keats's nightingales and Shelley's skylarks and Wordsworth's preludes:—

Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive,
But to be young was heaven.

"Eyes as stars of Twilight fair" are set in these poets' heads, and what they see is redolent of

The silence that is in the starry sky,
The sleep that is among the lonely hills.

Such silence, such sleep, breaks into beautiful speech after a while, and murmurs musically through the reveries of White of Selborne and Izaak Walton, and the Andalusian glow of Fernan Caballero, and even through the mystic trochees of the "Kalevala" and "Hiawatha." After a while it seeks its secret love under the seas, and emerges to speech, Alpheus-like, under the brow of Arethusa.

Thus it is that country life flows from such lips as Jefferies', a whole soulfull of ingathered observation set a-tap by circumstance, and running even after death in volumes like this, recounting the coming of summer, the poem of the golden-crested wren, the life of the farmer at home and of field-faring women. Forgotten newspapers are scrutinized, and old articles of the now famous author turned up to the light with a shove of the spade. They have only been mellowing, not decaying. *Fraser's*, the *Times* and *Longman's Magazine* have yielded up various essays, and at length the present volume is printed, with a portrait of the author, showing a refined face and a rare nature set invincibly towards the fields and all rustic things. The laborer, the hoeing women, the field flower, the winged and four-footed folk, the *orchis mascula*, with its magic blossom, and the pageant of summer have never had historian truer or more picture-like in his words about them.

New Books and New Editions

THE BROOKLYN ETHICAL ASSOCIATION has issued its fourth volume of lectures, comprising those delivered last winter, and bearing the title, "Man and the State." As most of the lecturers are ardent disciples of Herbert Spencer, whose diatribes against what he deems the tyranny of the State are so well-known, it might be expected that some echo of his peculiar views would be found in this book; but, in fact, there is nothing of the kind, and most of the lectures might have been prepared by men who had never heard of him or of evolutionism. Only two or three of the lecturers made any particular application of the evolutionary doctrines, and not one seemed disposed to champion Spencer's ideas of political justice. The lecture by Dr. Robert G. Eccles on "The Study of Applied Sociology" is a rather vehement plea for the application of evolutionary doctrines in practical politics; but it is one of the weakest and most unsatisfactory papers in the book, the author taking the ground that progress is independent of human effort. The race problem at the South is discussed from different points of view by Messrs. Le Conte, Barrows and Skilton; and, though nothing new is elicited, the subject is treated thoughtfully and in an earnest spirit. Mr. Kimball's paper on "Moral Questions in Politics" and Mr. Chadwick's on "Education as Related to Citizenship" are among the best in the book, since they touch upon the broadest and most vital topics in political life. The remaining lectures deal mostly with questions of immediate practical interest, such as the tariff, the currency, municipal government, the ballot and others; and the considerations they present are for the most part familiar. On the whole, the lectures will take a creditable rank among popular addresses, and to certain classes of minds they will doubtless be useful. (\$2. D. Appleton & Co.)

SINCE HERBERT SPENCER, over twenty years ago, by his volume called "Education" opened the path to a wider field of understanding and a broader and less arbitrary system of training for children, one volume on the subject has succeeded another at brief intervals. By omitting to speak of the introduction of German kindergarten

methods and the individual efforts of Horace Mann, we do not mean to underestimate their influence upon actual school-life, but it is Herbert Spencer, we believe, who of recent times has done most to awaken a universal interest in the subject in this country, and make it one of literary discussion. Latest among this class of books and charming in the glimpse we get of the "sweetness and light" of which Matthew Arnold speaks, is the little volume by Aurette Roys Aldrich, called "Children, Their Models and Critics." Mrs. Aldrich goes conscientiously into her subject, discussing the spirit of fairness, justice, reason and sympathy that alone can bring an older intelligence into the community of thought and feeling whereby the confidence and obedience of the childish mind are won. She has the insight that sees with anointed eyes into the childish heart, and the larger purpose in living that makes for character and righteousness. She has, moreover, imagination and logical sequence of thought—two qualities which make her little book more effective in the delivery of its message—a message not to mothers only, but to all who realize, to enlarge Joubert's saying, that "humanity has more need of models than of critics." (75 cts. Harper & Bros.)—"HOSPITALITY, in Town and Country," a recent addition to the Good Form Series, is full of admirable observations on the mutual duties of guest and host, and, though hospitality is one of the social customs least possible to reduce to crystallized rules, it has certain outward observances which may be heeded to advantage by the well-disposed. Fortunately, one may be in as low estate as Arthur, and "give a welcome with a powerless hand, but with a heart full of unstained love," or as poor as the little French prince who had but the decayed gear to offer his gaoler, and yet be capable of dispensing a true hospitality. (Fred'k A. Stokes Co.)

SOME YEARS AGO Prof. William Wallace of Oxford published a translation of Hegel's Logic, and he has now reissued it in a second edition with an introduction and numerous notes. The work itself, which is rather a metaphysic than a logic, does not seem to us of much value; not a little of it being fantastic and false, while almost all of it is obscure. We shall not give here any analysis of it, as it is already known to metaphysical students, and other persons would not find such an analysis intelligible. Hegel's system has long since lost its popularity in Germany, and is now kept alive chiefly by the efforts of a few ardent disciples in England and America, of whom Prof. Wallace is one of the most eminent. In our opinion the entire method of Hegel is wrong, and his philosophy as a whole of no value; yet occasional observations occur in this, as in his other works, which are well worthy of attention. Unfortunately, however, there is so much chaff with the wheat that there is no small difficulty in picking out the grains. At the present time the trend of philosophic thought is decidedly away from the doctrine and method of this book; and, though present tendencies may also be ephemeral, we doubt if much of Hegel's system will be embodied in the philosophy of the future. (\$2.50. Macmillan & Co.)

"THE ADVENTURES OF A BLOCKADE-RUNNER; or, Trade in Time of War" is a record of the personal experiences of William Watson in the contraband trade of the Confederate States during the blockade by the Federal forces. The author had varied fortunes as owner, master and supercargo of a small schooner plying between the West Indies and different ports of the South. He makes "no pretensions to literary abilities, but endeavors to relate, in a plain, blunt way, events just as they happened." However thrilling these events may have been to the actors, the narrator has not made them so to the reader. His failure results chiefly from prolixity in the relation of exciting incidents, and the introduction of commonplace happenings fit enough to be recorded in a log-book, but devoid of interest to the general reader. Relieved of its driftwood, and compressed into a third of its present bulk, the volume might prove a readable account of this particular feature of blockade-running. (\$1.50. Macmillan & Co.)—*Our Animal Friends* is an illustrated monthly magazine published by the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Its nineteenth bound volume (Sept. '91-Aug. '92) contains many interesting essays on horses, dogs, birds and other animals, reports of societies, reviews and other interesting matter. There are animal stories for young people, handsomely illustrated, and papers on natural history, similarly adorned. (Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.)

THE TOWN OF PLYMOUTH, MASS., has done a good thing in publishing its old records, and thus making accessible the authentic writings of the public acts of the first settlers and their immediate descendants. The first printed volume included the first volume of the original records and 98 pages of the second, and closed with the record of the town-meeting held on May 21, 1705. The present volume includes the remainder of the second volume of the original

records and 104 pages of the third. Its contents are devoted chiefly to records of meetings, grants of land, the laying-out of streets, and to votes relating to the prudential affairs of the town. Perhaps the oldest street in the United States is Leyden Street, which recalls the second of the three homes of the Pilgrims. While the bulk of this volume is taken up with uninteresting details, there are to be found here and there quaint bits of information upon which the novelist or poet could construct charming romances. We find the good people in those days had much to do in keeping up their fences and restraining the liberty of hogs and cows, and that they must have been considerably pestered by the wolves, since they offered bounties for the heads of these creatures. It is good, however, to notice that the fattest item in one of the bills in 1708 is for the schoolmaster, while the ringing of the bell and sweeping-out of the meeting-house were properly attended to. The coal-shed of the Electric Light Co. in Leyden Street stands on the lot granted to Timothy Morton, and in various ways the locations of the ancient and historic places are marked. Occasionally a note at the foot of a page helps to show that the editing has been done conscientiously, while at the same time light is cast upon the past by an intelligent knowledge of the present. The work is very well indexed, and, we trust, will have successors. (Boston: W. B. Clarke & Co.)

CHARLES WILLEBY, in his "Frederic Francois Chopin," has striven to meet the desires of those music-lovers who have long wished for a brief but accurate life of the famous composer. Hitherto all the biographies which were brief were not accurate, and the only trustworthy work—that of Prof. Niecks—was not only large, but expensive. Relying chiefly upon the researches of Niecks and upon such additional information as he could get from newspapers and letters, Mr. Willeby has produced a comprehensive and convenient account of Chopin's career. His discussions of the master's compositions, however, will not add anything to the general understanding of these subtle works. Indeed, many pages of Mr. Willeby's book, which are filled with most unsuggestive comments, might better have been omitted. (\$3. Charles Scribner's Sons.)—A LITTLE BOOK, called "Chopin: A short Account of His Life and Works," by Edward Francis, which can actually be put in one's waistcoat pocket and which is bound in a pretty bit of lilac satin, is one of the inviting bits of holiday literature. Small as the book is, it contains nearly 15,000 words and is well written. (Brentano's Petite Library.)—"A NOBLE ART: Three Lectures on the Evolution and Construction of the Piano," by Fanny Morris Smith, is a handsomely printed, well illustrated, and agreeably written pamphlet, covering concisely the ground indicated by the title. It is particularly interesting in its account of the most recent additions to the mechanism of the instrument. (G. Schirmer.)

THE REV. J. A. ZAHM has done a real service to students of musical science in his "Sound and Music." He has condensed in a single volume of convenient size all the knowledge contained in the large work of Helmholtz together with the additions to acoustical science of Dr. Rudolph König. The volume is, therefore, an excellent compendium. It is written in a fluent, comprehensible style, and is amply illustrated. It is worthy of perusal, not only by the musical scientist, but by the artist and the critic. (\$3.50. A. C. McClurg & Co.)—ANNA, COMTESSE DE BRÉMONT, was once a contralto singer in America; but it does not necessarily follow that she is an example of the unfitness of musicians to write about their own art. No doubt she is an admirable Comtesse; she never was a great musician, and her "World of Music" demonstrates that she is not a great critic. Three volumes—"The Great Composers," "The Great Virtuosi" and "The Great Singers"—are comprised under the general title. It is not too much to say that these three volumes contain the most turgid, ecstatic and worthless comment ever seen outside of a frontier newspaper. There is no reason why the rubbish should have been printed. There is one good reason for reading it: it is funny. (Brentano's.)—IN HIS "SCIENCE AND ART OF MUSIC," Robert Challoner has endeavored to provide music schools with a working text-book of musical history and theory. The serious objection which must be made to the work is that the form—that of question and answer—has frequently led the author into a brevity which leaves important facts without sufficient explanation. In the hands of a conscientious and sympathetic teacher, ready and able to supply these explanations, there is no reason why the book should not be useful. (Oliver Ditson Co.)

THE HISTORY of "The Seal of the United States, How it was Developed and Adopted," of which a thousand copies have been printed at the Government Printing-Office, is a curious record of attempts at designing by people who knew very little of design. The first committee appointed to consider the matter consisted of Dr. Franklin, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, and they convoked a design in words which, exhibited pictorially by Benjamin J. Lossing,

showed a battle-scene on the front and a reverse made up of shields of the States, looking like a clock face. The second design has a Goddess of Liberty in crinoline, with a shield of bars and a glory of stars supported by War and Peace on the reverse. The design chosen on June 20, 1782, had the familiar eagle with shield and for reverse an unfinished pyramid. Of this all later designs are but variations. The report is illustrated with several facsimiles of drawings and two plates in colors. (Washington: Department of State.)

"THE GREAT WORLD'S FARM," by Selina Gaye, puts in popular shape the information about soils, plants and insects which has usually to be sought for in separate treatises, or, at best, in works on agriculture. There is so much of geology as is necessary to indicate how the conditions essential to plant life have been brought about. Plants themselves are treated as living creatures; attention is not directed to details of structure that escape ordinary observation, nor to theories of relationship, but to their modes of growth, distribution and reproduction; and many curious facts are brought forward from various sources as to the importance of insect aid in the latter function. The line of observation and reasoning is, in short, such as the ordinary reader, young and old, can follow, and we can heartily recommend the book to whoever wishes to know the salient facts about plant life without troubling himself to acquire a knowledge of scientific minutiae, to study which to any purpose would require a vast deal of time. The illustrations are new and good. (\$1.50. Macmillan & Co.)

THE HUMOR of Mr. Anstey's "Voces Populi: Second Series" is too often of the sort that cannot be appreciated out of the locality that gives it birth. If the author were an American, it would be called provincial, and, though we are somewhat familiar with London, we find much of it dreary. In fact, Mr. Anstey is most humorous when he is least like life. "The usual jocose 'Arry," as he presents him, is not at all "usual," being jocose not only in intention but in fact. The dialect, which is probably correct to a shade, does not materially help his witticisms. But Mr. Partridge's sketches are funny in exact proportion to their truth. His morbid man at the horse-show, his enthusiast at the picture-show, his stolid assistant at the auction-sale, his young lady on skates, and his admiring sweeper—all are hugely laughable; but he is at his best in depicting theatrical oddities, conjurers, concert-hall singers and dancers, and the like. And we need hardly add that it requires a great deal of cleverness to extract any real fun from them. (\$1.75. Longmans, Green & Co.)

MR. JULIAN RALPH'S book on "Chicago and the World's Fair" was undertaken rather prematurely, when there was little to be studied but plans and aims. But he has made the most of what will, be, so far as Chicago is concerned, the main exhibit—that is to say, Chicago itself. That city will be much astonished if the World's Fair does not turn out to be only a side-show, and if those who go to look at it do not spend most of their time admiring her crib, her slaughter-houses and her railroads. Still, rather more than half the volume is devoted to the Fair, its buildings, its promoters and its possibilities. There are numerous illustrations, mostly from photographs of buildings in course of erection. (\$3. Harper & Bros.) SO MUCH HAS been written about the proper and most healthful form of dress, the colors and materials most suitable to certain ages and conditions that we hesitate to read any more on the subject. But the authors of "Beauty of Form and Grace of Vesture," Frances Mary Steele and Elizabeth Livingston Steele Adams, have some new suggestions to offer, such as that gray is more becoming than black for persons over middle age, and that artistic jewelry is not only more beautiful in itself, but is more becoming to the wearer than a barbaric display of gold and diamonds. Good advice is given as to exercise and food, the authors being aware that in most cases beauty is simply the sign of a healthy condition of mind and body. Many of the illustrations are engravings in half-tone from well-known paintings and statues. (\$1.75. Dodd, Mead & Co.)

"FRANCE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, 1830-1890," by Elizabeth W. Latimer, is a good popular account of the country and the period. It does not lay claim to any special originality of research, having been mainly compiled from "articles contributed to magazines and newspapers by contemporary writers, French, English and American." The author apologizes for not giving credit to all the sources from which she has drawn her material on the ground that she "had not at first intended the work for publication," and therefore omitted to make notes which would have enabled her to restore to others the "unconsidered trifles" that she may have taken from them. She may, nevertheless, be commended for a fair degree of skill in working what she has gathered into a connected narrative which has not the patch-work appearance of the average book thus made up, but is really an agreeable and useful contribution to the literature of the subject. The twenty-two

portraits of the leading men and women who figure in the history add much to the interest of the book. These are admirably executed, and the typography is in all respects praiseworthy. (\$2.50. A. C. McClurg & Co.)

IN "LE ROMAN AUX ÉTATS-UNIS," M. Hugues Vagonay of Ghent presents a sketchy and "skimmy" study of the romance as distinguished from the novel in the United States, concluding with the judgment that, barring two or three names, the States have only novelists, not romance-writers, to oppose to such names as Bourget, Maupassant, Daudet, Loti, Gautier, Conscience, Caballero, Manzoni, Cremer (?), Tschokke, Tegner, Jokai, Hoffmann and Auerbach. For his part, he likes *patois*, but he objects to "*un dialecte hérissé d'apostrophes*"—and there are not a few who will sympathize with him! (Ghent: Le Magazin Littéraire.)—"BITS OF LOUISIANA FOLK-LORE" is an interesting contribution by Prof. Alcée Fortier to the study of provincialism in speech and literature as shown by the French population of Louisiana in more illiterate corners. There are ten tales in *patois*, involving as *dramatis personæ* Compair Goat, Compair (Brer) Rabbit, "A Woman Turned Monkey," and other charming figures of the nursery and the wildwood. On these follow translations, commentary, proverbs, sayings and songs by named and anonymous authors. Incidentally the author—a Louisiana Creole—excoriates the inaccuracies of Cable in his essays on Louisiana Creole songs and lingo. "It would be easy to correct the hundred and one errors in Mr. Cable's articles on the slave songs," he says, "but this would lead me too far" (p. 63). The pamphlet is reprinted from the Transactions of the Modern Language Association.

Shakespeariana

EDITED BY DR. W. J. ROLFE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

THE "Ariel" Shakespeare.—This new miniature edition differs from others in giving a separate volume to each play. This allows the use of larger type (brevier), while the size of the book is only 5 by 3½ inches and about half an inch thick. The binding is in dark-olive, flexible leather, with gilt top and untrimmed edges. Each volume is put up in a neat paper box, and is sold for 75 cents. Frank Howard's outline illustrations, first published some sixty years ago, are reproduced for this edition; but, to my thinking, they are very feeble. The text is a good one, though no editor's name is given.

The publishers announce that the volumes will appear in groups of seven: the first containing seven comedies; the second, seven histories; and the third, seven tragedies. Whether the other sixteen plays are to be included in the edition is not stated; but it is improbable that comedies like the "Merry Wives," "The Taming of the Shrew," "Measure for Measure," etc., would be omitted. Of the histories, only the three parts of "Henry VI." are left out of the list for the second group; the tragedies for the third group are not yet announced. The edition is so pretty and convenient that it would be a pity not to make it complete. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Primero" and "Poker."—Mr. Brander Matthews sends me the following note:—

Are you quite justified in saying that *primero* is a game "now unknown." The name is unknown, but the game itself survives abundantly, being known as *poker*. In a little paper of mine on "Poker-talk" (reprinted in a book of essaylets called "Pen and Ink") I showed the development of *primero* into *poker*.

In referring to *primero* as now unknown, I simply followed Schmidt and the commentators, who mean of course that the game, in its original form, has gone out of use. According to the "Complete Gamester," published in 1680, it ceased to be played after *Ombre* became fashionable. I had not had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Matthews's paper on the relations of *primero* and *poker*, and have to confess myself all untaught in the latter game.

To the critics and lexicographers, however, *primero* appears to be "quite unknown." "The Century Dictionary" defines it thus: "An old game of cards. It is not known precisely how the game was played. Each player seems to have held four cards; a *flush* was the best hand, and a *prime*, or one in which all four cards were of different suits, the next best." Nares, in his useful "Glossary," has a long note on "*primero*, *prime* or *primavista*." He gives the following account of the game from Duchat's Notes on Rabelais:—

Each player had four cards dealt to him, one by one; the seven was the highest card in point of number that he could avail himself of, which counted for twenty-one; the six counted for eighteen, the five for fifteen, and ace for the same; but the two, the three and the four, for their respective points only. The knave of diamonds was commonly fixed upon for the *quinola*, which the player might make what card or suit he thought proper. If the cards were of

different suits, the highest number was the *primero* [or *prime*]; but if they were all of one color, he that held them won the *flush*.

It was reckoned rather a gambling game. Nares quotes "Greene's Tu Quoque":—"Primero, why, I thought thou hadst not been so much gamester as to play at it." The lexicographer adds that *primero* is "introduced in several grammatical dialogues, from which something may be learned respecting it, but still imperfectly." He quotes such dialogues from Florio's "Second Frutes" (1591) and Minshew's "Spanish Dialogues" (1599). The latter, which is the more explanatory of the two, is as follows (I modernize the spelling):—

L. I take it that it is called *primero* because it hath the first place at the play at cards.

R. Let us go: what is the sum that we play for?

M. Two shillings stake, and eight shillings rest.

L. Then shuffle the cards well.

O. I lift to see who shall deal: it must be a coat card. I would not be a coat with never a blank in my purse.

R. I did lift an ace.

L. I a four.

M. I a six, whereby I am the eldest hand.

O. Let the cards come to me, for I deal them: one, two, three, four; one, two, three, four.

M. Pass.

R. Pass.

L. Pass.

O. I set so much.

M. I will none.

R. I'll none.

L. I must of force see it: deal the cards.

M. Give me four cards; I'll see as much as he sets.

R. See here my rest; let every one be in.

M. I am come to pass again.

R. And I too.

L. I do the selfsame.

O. I sit my rest.

M. I'll see it.

R. I also.

L. I cannot give it over.

M. I was a small prime.

L. I am flush.

M. I would you were not.

O. I made five and fifty, with which I win his prime

L. I flush, whereby I draw.

R. I play no more at this play.

M. Neither I at any other, for I must go about a business that concerns me.

L. Pages, take every one two shillings apiece of the winnings.

P. [Page]. I pray God you may receive it a hundred-fold.

P. [the other Page]. In heaven I pray God you may find it hanged on a hook.

The reader who desires to know how this old game was developed into the modern poker can consult Mr. Matthews's essay.

Certain Readings in "As You Like It."—Madame Modjeska has a pleasant article on "The Character of Rosalind" in the Boston *Sunday Herald* for Dec. 18th. In a foot-note she says:—

I have noticed that in some stage editions this sentence [iii. 2. 396] is changed as follows:—"For simply your having no beard is a younger brother's revenue." She continues:—

The correct reading is, "your having in beard." The word "having" is used here as a noun. Your "having," or your wealth, in beard is as much as a younger brother's revenue. It is used in the same meaning in "Twelfth Night." Viola says to Antonio: "I'll lend you something; my having is not much."

I have also perceived another mistake. In the first scene of the third act, after Celia's reading of the poem, Rosalind exclaims: "Oh, most gentle pulpit, what tedious homilies of love have you wearied your parishioners withal." In some new editions the word "pulpit" has been changed to "Jupiter," which strikes me as an obvious error. If it is meant for an exclamation, then how can Jupiter be called "most gentle," and if it belongs to the sentence and is applied to Celia, then how can Jupiter deliver homilies to his "parishioners?" In the old editions the word "pulpit" is used, and it is perfectly clear. Rosalind calls Celia "most gentle pulpit," and chafes her for delivering such tedious homilies of love to her parishioners.

The reading "no having" is found in the second (1632) and later folios, but is not adopted by any reputable modern editor. It is contradicted by Celia's speech in the same scene (219): "Nay, he hath but a little beard"; which is precisely what Rosalind means by comparing it to a younger brother's revenue.

In her comment on the second passage (iii. 1. 163) Madame Modjeska is wrong in assuming that "O most gentle pulpit!" is the original reading. If it had been, we may be sure that no editor would have changed "pulpit" to "Jupiter" or anything else. The

fact is, that "Jupiter" is the reading of all the folios and of the great majority of modern editions, while "pulpit" is a conjecture of Mr. James Spedding, which has been adopted by the Cambridge editors and a few others. As Grant White remarks, it is "ingenious and plausible rather than satisfactory." It is a serious objection to it that Shakespeare does not elsewhere use the word, and I do not know that it is found in any other author. "The Century Dictionary" gives no other example of it. There is really no necessity for the emendation. The comparison of Celia to a tiresome preacher is natural and complete without it. The original reading is, moreover, corroborated by Rosalind's exclamation in ii. 4. 1: "O Jupiter, how weary are my spirits!" For myself, I see nothing particularly perplexing in the "most gentle." If the expression had been "O most gentle Jupiter, preserve us!" or "have mercy upon us!" (like "Cupid have mercy!" in i. 3. 1.), I fancy that nobody would have been puzzled by it. Compare Cymbeline, i. 1. 115: "You gentle gods, give me but this I have," etc. *Gentle*, in the sense of kind, gracious, is very common in Shakespeare.

Old Chums

"IF I DIE FIRST," my old chum paused to say,
"Mind! not a whimper of regret;—instead,
Laugh, and be glad, as I shall. Being dead,
I shall not lodge so very far away
But that our mirth shall mingle. So, the day
The word comes, joy with me." "I'll try," I said,
Though, even speaking, sighed and shook my head
And turned, with misted eyes. His roundelay
Rang gaily on the stair; and then the door
Opened and—closed. A something of the clear,
Hale hope, and force of wholesome faith he had
Abided with me—strengthened more and more.—
Then—then they brought his broken body here:
And I laughed—whisperingly. And we were glad.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

The Acquittal of Prof. Briggs

THE WORLD MOVES ON, and men go on thinking, and one of the chief signs of the world's movement is its growing willingness to let men think. The people who block the wheels and fetter the limbs are neither so many nor so strong as they used to be. They are found mainly in Russia, Turkey and similar lands. In those parts we do not live, nor are our habits quite those of our own ancestors eight or ten generations back. Our minds have grown more hospitable. That this temper may become genial indifference is doubtless a danger, yet probably not an imminent danger to so conservative and stalwart a body as the Presbyterian Church. We are free, therefore, to take satisfaction in the recent vote of the Presbytery of New York not to sustain the charges of heresy brought against Prof. Briggs, without fearing that this highly venerable ecclesiastical craft has thrown its compass overboard.

Prof. Briggs has become known far beyond the limits of theological schools as a man of fertile mind who combines learning and vigor to a marked degree, who likes to have true opinions, and when he thinks he has gained any, tells what they are, with self-forgetting directness and simplicity; from the view-point of the cautious, a most impolitic man, hitting prejudices and startling sluggish respectability right and left, but endearing himself to many hearts as such men will; a man who has helped, and stimulated and guided more of his fellows, probably, than have ever told him so. His books and articles have had many silent readers, and his public contentions have had many silent listeners and observers, whose interest is touched with profound gratitude.

It is curious, but characteristic in such a case, that one cares about congratulating not so much the man who has been acquitted as the body that has acquitted him. Prof. Briggs does, indeed, seem to have succeeded in showing that his theological opinions are not out of keeping with historic Presbyterianism, that he is no rash innovator, certainly no iconoclast; and that whatever

appears novel and strange in his views is either a sound development out of creed statements of his Church, or a construction upon ground not covered by those statements, with a use of materials that they sanction. But for the Church and the thoughtful world in general, which are somewhat larger than Presbyterianism, this is not the point of chief interest. It is plain enough to those who have been watching this conflict (a thing well worth while for any lover of his kind) that Prof. Briggs has been fighting a triple battle. He has contended for his own orthodoxy, no doubt, but this is only a small part of it. He has contended also for the recognition of large truths, with breathing space and hope dwelling in them; and he has contended for liberty of thought and speech. The vindication of his orthodoxy is good for him, because it shows that he is not unwarrantably remaining in a communion too narrow for him. But it is better for the Presbytery of New York, because it demonstrates the existence therein of a love for ordered and constitutional freedom, and of a willingness to contemplate, and, if they prove well-supported, to entertain the large truths which Prof. Briggs has urged. It is wrong to consider the outcome of this trial as chiefly a personal vindication, a triumph for Prof. Briggs. The best points of the victory belong to the Presbytery, and the Church.

Not that the victory is sweeping, or necessarily final. The majority is slender—on one charge ominously so. A change of three or four votes in the hundred and twenty-eight or thirty would have committed the Presbytery to the opinion that it is heresy to think there may have been errors in the original texts of Scripture—although if votes could be weighed instead of counted, the margin would be far more liberal. It is understood, also, that the elaborate Presbyterian system provides two superior courts to which the case may be carried, and the newspapers have it that the determined and defeated prosecution will not hesitate to appeal at once to the highest tribunal, among whose five hundred members they look for an easy majority. Outsiders may say that this haste looks like fear of longer discussion; they may naturally be surprised at the survival of the usage which is supposed to permit a public prosecutor to appeal, and so put an acquitted man a second time in jeopardy for the same alleged offence; and the just-minded may point out the inequity of compelling a General Assembly of this year, in pronouncing upon Prof. Briggs's case, to thus indirectly decide the similar case of Prof. Smith in Ohio, which in due course would not reach the Assembly until 1894; but these are matters which Presbyterians must settle with their own consciences. Synods and Assemblies may yet summon to judgment Prof. Briggs and those like-minded, and may condemn them. In doing so, they will present the melancholy spectacle of sincere and learned folly, of intelligent and virtuous suicide. No Church has the promise of the future if it cast out beliefs that may prove true, or brave and honest men who protest their loyalty.

One of Milton's editors says:—"The 'Areopagitica,' as well as the 'Tractate on Education,' was published in 1644, with the design of convincing the Presbyterians—who, being now in power, were mimicking the intolerant example set them by the prelates—of the iniquity and impolicy of endeavoring the suppression of opinions by force." And Milton himself, writing in an age more theological but not more active-minded than ours, remarks:—"A little generous prudence, a little forbearance of one another, and some grain of charity might win all these diligencies to join and unite into one general and brotherly search after truth; could we but forego this prelatical tradition of crowding free consciences and Christian liberties into canons and precepts of men."

Our advance upon the seventeenth century does not lie in any ability to utter noble things more nobly than

Milton did, but, perhaps, to some degree, in a wider and deeper response to them. Certain it is that outside of restricted circles there is little left but a more or less indulgent contempt for the effort to permanently enjoin the mind. "And he who were pleasantly disposed," as Milton said of the book-licensing of his day, "could not well avoid to liken it to the exploit of that gallant man who thought to pound up the crows by shutting his park gate."

Boston Letter

THE AMERICAN FOLK-LORE SOCIETY gathered at the Hotel Brunswick last Wednesday and talked of early literature for a number of hours without apparently growing in the slightest degree weary of the subject. Judging by the facts brought out, one cannot wonder at this sustained interest. As Prof. Putnam, the President of the Society, was absent, Prof. Henry C. Bolton of New York presided. Prof. E. S. Morris of Salem gave the welcome of the Boston Society. Secretary W. W. Newell announced that two new branches had been formed, one in New Orleans, the other in Montreal, and recommended that the Society become a regular corporate organization. It was also announced that a series of special works would be printed, the first volume now ready for the printer having the title of "Louisiana Folk-Lore" and being written by Prof. Alcée Fortier. The Society numbers 477 members.

Then the members told their stories and gave valuable information regarding folk-lore. The Rev. Dr. J. Owen Dorsey of the Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, told rather an amusing story about the folk-lore riddles he got from the Indians. He thought they were splendid examples for study, and pondered over them deeply. Indeed, he was so impressed with their value that he had them published in book-form—only to learn two or three years afterwards, from a young Indian brave, that the riddles were simply worked over from riddles told by the white children to the boys and girls of the red men on the frontier. In fact, I think he said they originally came from *The Youth's Companion*. Dr. Dorsey had met in Louisiana the survivors of the Biloxi tribe, and from an aged woman of that branch of the Sioux family he had obtained the myth of "The Rabbit and the Frenchman" and "The Rabbit and the Grizzly Bear"—stories much in the vein of the Grimm fairy-tales. A curious anecdote was told by Dr. Dorsey regarding one of the superstitions of the Indians. He said that these myths and legends were told by them chiefly during the winter, as they thought the rattlesnakes would bite them if they told them in the summer-time. Prof. Adolph Gerber of Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., described the relations of the tales of Uncle Remus to the animal stories of other countries, and went on to show that these American tales had many parallels in the folk-lore literature of Europe and Africa. Their earliest origin he thought in all probability was India. The actors were always animals, "Brer Rabbit" being the chief; and their purpose was to celebrate the victory of cunning and craft over brute force. Finally Prof. Gerber said that he found only ten of Uncle Remus's stories which he could not trace to the old continents. Referring to this supremacy given to "Brer Rabbit," the Rev. Dr. Griffis said that in the folk-lore of Japan the cunning of the rabbit was brought out by always giving him the advantage over other animals, and especially over the smart badger. It was rather interesting to learn from Miss Abby Langdon Alger of Boston that some of the Indians of Maine continue to save themselves and their dwellings from the powers above by fire sacrifices.

Writing of Dr. Griffis reminds me of a very pleasant compliment paid to him by the members of the church from which he is about to retire. On Friday the society presented Dr. and Mrs. Griffis and the children with a purse of \$2300, in appreciation of faithful and devoted service. Dr. Griffis is succeeded in the pulpit of the Shawmut Church by the Rev. W. E. Barton of Wellington, Ohio. Mr. Barton, who is thirty-one years of age, is the author of a book entitled "Life in the Hills of Kentucky." He is at present a lecturer at Oberlin College, as well as a preacher.

A bronze statue in memory of William Lloyd Garrison is to be erected in the city of Newburyport, where the famous anti-slavery agitator was born. William H. Swasey gives the statue to the city, and D. M. French is making the clay model. The statue is to be of colossal size, and will represent Garrison with his arm raised delivering an address. It is expected that the monument will be unveiled on the Fourth of July. At present the old city of Newburyport has only one statue—a bronze George Washington, from a model by J. O. A. Ward, given to the city by the late Daniel I. Tenney of New York.

Boston is still stirred up about its statues, or rather the members of the City Council are trying to keep the kettle boiling. One of

the Aldermen has recommended that the Mayor petition the Legislature to repeal the act which created the Art Commission of the City, and another City Father has emphatically declared that he believes the Art Commission to be a useless body. But the citizens of Boston who know the high character of the members of the Commission do not care for demagogues' talk, and their prejudiced words will have little effect. This particular order was rejected after a strong fight.

Readers of *The Critic* may remember that a number of months ago I wrote about the squabble in Providence over the statue designed by Henry H. Kitson of Boston for the Providence Park. Some of the citizens maintained that it was a plagiarism, its design, they said, being an imitation of a design by Herbert Adams of Fitchburg. I am not an art-critic, and do not claim any special knowledge on the subject, but I confess I could not see much similarity in the fountain of Mr. Kitson with its sturdy man bearing aloft on his shoulders a playful boy, and the fountain of Mr. Adams with its two boys at play in the water, except that in both cases the figures were nude—a resemblance which all will probably admit is generally characteristic of statues. But Mr. Kitson was willing to do what he could to please his Providence critics, and so has made an entirely new design, which is now on exhibition at his studio. It represents a sturdy man (nude) holding aloft by one hand a broad-winged eagle, while with the other arm, drawn back as if to strike, he prepares to contest the supremacy of his race with the king bird of the air. The design is full of vigor.

One of our prominent Boston artists, Mr. Charles W. Sanderson, suffered a severe loss by fire on Sunday night. The building in which he has a studio was partly burned, and though the flames did not reach his room, yet the heat almost ruined many paintings. The two pictures which he had intended for the World's Fair—a landscape, and a Madonna with the Christ child—were completely ruined. The private office of Mr. Edwin T. Mead, the editor of *The New England Magazine*, was also slightly damaged by smoke and water.

Very sudden was the death of Prof. Eben Norton Horsford. Up to the very day of his death he was in his usual good health, but at three o'clock on Sunday morning he was stricken with heart-disease, and at 4:30 in the afternoon he passed away. He leaves a widow and five daughters.

BOSTON, Jan. 3, 1893.

CHARLES E. L. WINGATE.

Loinger

IN TURNING OVER the pages of the English edition of *The Review of Reviews* the other day, my eye was caught by a familiar face among the portraits. Familiar though it was, I could not "place" it until I saw the name underneath—Livingston Hopkins. Then I remembered. But what had he done to have a page given to him in the *Review*? "Mr. Hopkins, the brilliant Australian Caricaturist," the opening sentence began, and then I read on, and learned how this young man from Ohio was making fame and fortune at the Antipodes by his comic art. Years ago, when *The Century Magazine* was *Scribner's Monthly*, a young man from the West was employed in its office to address wrappers and make himself generally useful. He was an overgrown youth, with ink-black hair, a new beard and dark eyes, whose lids drooped at the corners and gave him a most mournful expression. He addressed wrappers very badly, for he was always looking out of the window and seeing funny things in the street below, which he immediately transferred to the paper before him. His drawings were crude, but full of spirit and humor, and he was determined to be a caricaturist and not a clerk. Study in a down-town studio gave him the knowledge necessary to the realization of his ambition, and now he keeps Australia in a roar—which goes to show what a man can do when working in the line of his tastes. As a clerk he was considered dull by his associates, but as a caricaturist an admiring constituency calls him "brilliant."

As *The Critic* finds its way to every quarter of the globe, it is not surprising that it should reach the library-table of the author of "A Social Departure" at her home in Calcutta. In a recent number it stated, evidently on the authority of some uninformed person, that Mrs. Cotes (Sara Jeanette Duncan) had "given up her home in India and returned to Canada. The hot climate did not agree with a constitution accustomed to the rigors of the Canadian winter." I am now informed, upon the best authority, that Mrs. Cotes has just returned to Calcutta after a flying visit to America, and that she has no intention of leaving India, whose climate suits her particularly well. She prefers the rigors of a Canadian winter best "in the frosty distance, though they are pleasant enough to amuse upon with the thermometer at 105°."

MRS. COTES'S LETTER reached me while the storm that ushered in the New Year was howling outside my house, and forcing in the icy wind through innumerable openings in the window-sashes. It was one of those days when the furnace sends up only cold air through the registers, and the burning logs in the open fireplaces fill the rooms with smoke. In these circumstances, the thermometer at 105° does not seem so unattractive, though I dare say that if I were experiencing the effects of such a temperature the "rigors of a Canadian winter" would in their turn appear delightful. I prefer cold bracing weather to the heats of summer; but I do like reasonably warm rooms in winter, and should like to discover a furnace that would do its duty when the mercury drops below thirty-two, and the wind whistles through the bare branches of the trees.

The Sun recently contained an interesting interview with Mr. J. Emery McLean, "a native of Canada, nearly thirty years of age, quite six feet two inches in stature," who reads proof in 242 languages for the American Bible Society. One of the principal points made by *The Sun* in this article was that Mr. McLean receives only \$21 a week for this arduous and expert work; but the most striking thing about it to my mind was the fact that, while he corrects proofs in 242 languages, he understands none but English. "For instance," says Mr. McLean, "if I am reading a proof in Koordish or Arabic, I read by comparison—that is, I have the original before me, and correct the errors in the proof by form, and that entails the greatest possible exhaustion." His work is done entirely by the eye, and is very trying. It is no infrequent thing for him to break down and have to take a long rest, but he works just as hard again when he returns to his desk. I can imagine much less exacting work being done for more pay; but then "the Union" regulates the wages of proof-readers, and it makes no difference in the pay of a man whether he reads in one language or 242.

C. S. C. OF BUFFALO writes to me to point out that the two stanzas quoted in this column on Dec. 31 from *The Cornhill*, where they were given as forming a part of some hitherto unpublished letters from Charles Lamb, are taken verbatim from Byron's "Beppo"! The first stanza, headed "England," consists of the first six lines of Stanza XLVIII.; the second, headed "Italy," is Stanza XLIII. All the letters, presumably, are spurious.

THERE IS NO PLACE too sacred for the intrusive advertiser. We have ceased, perhaps because our protests were futile, to rebel against the desecration of trees and rocks with advertising placards, so the vandals have gone on until they have now reached a point beyond which impudence cannot go. They are writing their advertisements on the clouds! Yes, literally. A wretched Englishman, whose name should never be mentioned without execration, has succeeded in adapting the search-light apparatus to the nefarious purpose of advertising in the heavens. Now, when we take our walks abroad and turn our eyes from the desecrated rocks to seek relief in the sky, there we shall see the infamous work still going on. When the rocks ask us if we have used —'s Soap, we shall "read the answer in the stars."

SPEAKING ON THIS painful subject—in the suburbs where I am at present living, I walk about a good deal. It is in Westchester County, so I need not say that rocks are plentiful. Many of them are decorated with advertisements, others with Scriptural texts. Among the latter is one that I do not see as I start out, but which confronts me on the homestretch. It reads:—

RETURN, OH WANTERER,
RETURN.

With a keenness of observation worthy of a Sherlock Holmes, I attribute this inscription to a German hand; for who but a Teuton would call the passer-by a "Wanterer"?

WRITING-PAPER in England must be very different from writing-paper in America, if a "hairless" paper is so unusual as to be worth special advertising. "The Author's Hairless Paper-Pad" (or—as *Punch* has twisted it—"the Hairless Author's Paper-Pad") is recommended to writers because it is made of "strong, hairless paper"! I should say, without investigating very deeply, that hairless paper was much better for writing purposes than paper even slightly hirsute; but for what purpose the latter is intended, I cannot imagine. A hairless author is common enough, and hairless paper ought to be equally so, it seems to me.

A PROFESSOR in one of the larger Western colleges sends me (in a private letter) this suggestive note, apropos of Charles Warren Stoddard's "South Sea Idylls," and their Bohemian tone:—"While I was in Germany, during my twenty-second and most of my twenty-third year, the Bohemianism I found in Munich was

meat, drink and God to me, and when I got back to America what I most valued in the large cities was their Bohemian possibility. It is curious that for the three years I have lived in the country, away from cities and general civilization, the wantonly unconventional grows less and less attractive to me—because removed from its immediate glamor, I see how little of art it accomplishes, after all. The real workers don't seem to need the Bohemian atmosphere. They forego the outer unconventionality of manner, the unconventionality they profess being one of brain. I've said it more long-windedly than I intended to, but what I mean is that the alleged necessary atmosphere of art and unconventionality quite as often breeds dilettantes as artists, while great artists flourish in the midst of conventionality, though of course in dependent of it. Don't you think so? Don't bother about answering the question. A teacher of rhetoric may be indulged in a rhetorical question now and then!

Irving's "Columbus" Again

TO THE EDITORS OF THE CRITIC:

In the first number for December of your excellent weekly, in an article on "Recent Columbus Literature," your reviewer, after paying a very high and well-deserved compliment to Washington Irving's "Life of Columbus," adds:—

All that is required to make it complete and thoroughly satisfactory for readers of the present day is the addition of a few foot-notes (to be carefully distinguished from Irving's own notes) presenting the latest results of the recent researches of honest inquirers like Harriette, Staglieno, Becher, Murdoch, Markham, and Cronau, as to dates and localities, together with an appropriate selection of maps and other useful illustrations.

Further on, in the same issue of *The Critic*, a short account is given of the new *édition de luxe* of Irving's "Columbus," now being brought out by the Putnams, and you remark:—"Our reviewer was unaware that this edition was projected when he made the suggestion," which I have quoted above. But, unless I have been misinformed, this new edition does not meet the prime requisite stated by your reviewer. Curiously enough, however,—and this is why I send you this note,—Mr. Harriette, whom your reviewer naturally places first in his list of Columbus scholars, proposed doing for Irving's "Columbus" the very thing suggested above. "Irving's is the best of the Columbus biographies," said Mr. Harriette on this occasion to Mr. Vignaud, "and I should like to crown my Columbus labors by bringing out an edition of this work which should embrace, in the form of foot-notes, the corrections and additions necessitated by the discoveries made since Irving's time." Unfortunately this offer was never transmitted to the Messrs. Putnam.

PARIS, 17 Dec., 1892.

THEODORE STANTON.

Hartford's Free Public Library

THE WADSWORTH ATHENÆUM at Hartford, which has recently been reconstructed, was dedicated on Monday (New Year's) afternoon in the presence of a large gathering of prominent people. The building contains the new free Public Library, the valuable collection of the Connecticut Historical Society, a free gallery of art and sculpture and an art-school. There are about 100,000 volumes in the library, the art-gallery is rich in valuable paintings and sculpture, and the collection of the Historical Society is one of the most valuable in the country. At the dedicatory exercises prayer was offered by Dr. George Leon Walker of the Centre Church, and there were speeches by the Rev. Francis Goodwin, who has been from the first the most active worker for the Library; Mayor Hyde, Charles Dudley Warner, Henry C. Robinson, Charles Hopkins Clark and Judge Nathaniel Shipman of the United States Court of Appeals. The Mayor, in behalf of the city, acknowledged the dedication of the building for public uses. The incentive for the reconstruction of the building was the establishment of a free library, for which a fund of \$406,235 has been raised by public subscription from about 2500 persons. The principal subscribers were the late Junius S. Morgan of London, formerly a resident of Hartford, who contributed \$100,000; his son, J. Pierpont Morgan of New York, \$50,000; Mrs. Lucy Morgan Goodwin and J. J. and F. Goodwin of Hartford, \$50,000; Henry and Walter Keney, \$50,000, and Roland Mather, about \$35,000. There were thirty-one subscriptions of from \$1000 to \$4000 each, and the balance was contributed in smaller sums. From the amount subscribed, \$250,000 has been reserved as a permanent fund in the hands of the Trustees. On Monday evening there was a popular reception, and the building was thrown open to the public. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan was present at the afternoon exercises with his family.

The University Settlement Society

THE SECOND BULLETIN of the University Settlement Society (December, 1892) cannot fail to interest humanitarians and students of sociology. Its frontispiece is a photographic reproduction of the front of the proposed building of the Society on the East Side of the city, from the plans designed by Mr. R. C. Gildersleeve. It shows a six-story edifice, substantial-looking and not too ornate for its purpose; and, with the ground-plans that accompany it, awakens a lively hope that the "wealthy philanthropist" for whom its projectors yearn will not be slow to "connect his name and the power of his example" with this needed centre of civilizing agencies in New York's stronghold of illiteracy and ill-living. The pamphlet celebrates the return of Dr. Stanton Coit from London to take charge for the winter of the Society's work in the newly-leased building at 26 Delancey Street. Dr. Coit's plan for a Sick Benefit Society is outlined, and there is a description of the loan-exhibition of pictures given last summer at 73 Allen Street—an event duly noticed in these columns at the time. Notwithstanding the great heat, 36,095 persons attended the exhibition, and 13,000 to 14,000 of these availed themselves of the privilege of casting a ballot for their favorite painting or "black and white." First in popularity stood J. G. Brown's "Lost Child" (4522 votes), second, Kowalski's "Polish Wedding" (4040), and third, Rudolph Epp's "Love-Letter" (2219). The 819 votes cast for an "Apple Orchard" by Daubigny showed an appreciation of the art of the painter, irrespective of the art of the story-teller in paint, that would have done credit to an up-town *plébiscite*. Full-page reproductions are presented of the Brown, the Kowalski and the Epp, and of Bierstadt's "Yellowstone Falls," which stood fourth in favor among all the paintings (1779). There is a catalogue of the works of art exhibited, showing the number of ballots cast for each; but the most interesting thing in the pamphlet is an account by Mr. Edward King, a self-educated workingman, of the obstacles encountered by the managers of the exhibition in their efforts to interest the residents of the neighborhood in the success of the exhibition. Indifference was the least of the difficulties to be contended with. Suspicion and downright hostility had to be overcome, and the lively recital of the ways in which distrust was converted into confidence and opposition to support will open many minds, not less to the difficulty than to the desirability of the work undertaken by the University Settlement Society, of which this picture-show formed apparently a small though really a most important part.

A list of members (350 in number) concludes the Bulletin. It is encouragingly large, but ought to be increased to a thousand names at least. President Low of Columbia College is the President of the Society; Henry Holt, Chairman of its Executive Committee; and A. C. Bernheim, 16 Broad Street, its Treasurer.

Our Mountain Forests

THE FOLLOWING POEM was written in response to a letter which I sent to *The Critic* (New York), Oct. 27, 1892, in which I said:—

Our rivers have their sources in the White Mountain region. At the different falls along the lower course of the streams gigantic industries have been established, and cities with great populations and all the arts of civilized life have grown up around them, sustained by the water's unfailing flow. But the flow begins to fail. The wood-cutters on the mountains are serving notice of ejection on the great manufacturing corporations along the Merrimack and the Winnepesaukee. * * * We need a poem, the swinging movement of verse, to carry the truth of the absolute dependence of the arts and industries of the great towns on the integrity and permanence of the far-away mountain springs. We have all the conditions for the production of a serious, noble and enduring poem, the element of tragedy not being absent. Will anybody write it?

FRANKLIN FALLS, N. H.

J. B. HARRISON.

From New Hampshire's veteran mountains,
From the Massachusetts plains,
Hark! a mournful music floating
Waxes louder, fainter wanes.
From the white birch and the spruces,
Hark! the murmuring voices flow:
"Save us! save us from destruction!
Shield us from the axe-man's blow!"
Low, entreating, blending, quivering,
Rise the voices, rolling on
Down Franconia's outraged valleys,
From the slopes of Washington.
From the Merrimack and Saco,
From the Ammonoosuc's foam,
Springs the wail of indignation,
Floating up to heaven's blue dome.

Bold Monadnock shouts an answer
 From his scarred and granite crest;
 Massive Moosilauke, gray Chocorua,
 Blend their echoes with the rest.
 Westward to the blue Pacific,
 Hark! the wandering murmurs flow,
 Echoing back from old Kataadn
 Southward on to Mexico:
 "We are guardians of your climate,
 Soil and rainfall, winds and dews;
 Think ye of your children's children!
 Dare ye seek their rights to lose?
 Are ye reckless of our grandeur?
 Shall our beauty pass as naught?
 Are the many hearts we gladden
 All unworthy of a thought?"
 From the pine, the larch and hemlock
 Every breeze a whisper brings:
 "We have stood the faithful guardians
 Of your rivers and your springs:
 Ye destroy the mountain monarchs
 Storm and lightning have withstood,
 And the sudden-melting snowdrifts
 Thunder downward in a flood,
 Bearing from the drowning valleys
 Fertile soil ye fain would hold;—
 Where are now your fruits and harvests?
 Where your homesteads and your gold?
 Later, in the scorching summer,
 Brooks and river-beds are dry
 Should ye lose the mountain forests
 Standing sentinel on high."
 From the mills of Lowell, Lawrence,
 Hark! a wail comes floating back,—
 Men and women, starving children:
 "Save, O save the Merrimack!"
 Writ above those gleaming windows
 Flame the letters one by one
 Flashing forth the word *Destruction*,
 Blood-red in the sinking sun.
 Still the eddying wind sweeps seaward
 Down the Merrimack's broad path,
 While the spirits of the river
 Curl their white fists in their wrath.
 Still the murmuring voices mingle
 In a low, despairing moan:
 "Save the forests on the mountains;
 Guard our lives to guard your own.
 Men, who rank yourselves as freemen,
 Rise! ye hold the land in fee;
 Save us! shield us from oppression
 In the country of the Free!"

CHARLOTTE W. THURSTON.

Why Tennyson is Not More Read

TO THE EDITORS OF THE CRITIC:

In your issue of Dec. 10 Mr. Stead is quoted as explaining that Tennyson was not a popular poet in England because there were no cheap editions of his books there. As Longfellow was familiar to uncounted English cottages the inference would be that British piracy made his songs cheap to the humbler classes. Now, does not this sort of explanation miss the mark, since the English circulating libraries make reading very cheap to the people? Tennyson did not write for the lowly, but for cultivated people. The passion of doubt and bewildered hope and affection of "In Memoriam" is the sentiment that only disciplined minds can feel. In nearly all of his poems the subjects commend themselves to those who have read much and reflected more. There are no English poets who write of lowly life, except to commiserate it, like Crabbe. They are not of it.

Now, Longfellow did not commiserate, but he glorified humble things. His gospel to the people was that their life was not hard and barren, but lambent with beauty, if they could but see it. He strove to make them see radiance in simple things, and that is the reason of his popularity. He was of the democracy. English critics have often said Longfellow was American only by birth—that in his art and culture he was European. He had the right to inherit the accumulated culture of a common tongue. But he was truly American in his democratic feeling, just as Lowell was. To neither was common life "uninteresting," but it affords light and sweetness to those who can see them. If this is not American, why does not some English poet arise to write in the same mood?

VINELAND, N. J., 29 Dec., 1892.

D. B. KELLOGG.

The Fine Arts

The Architectural League's Exhibition

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Architectural League of New York, at the American Fine Arts Building, is the most interesting showing that the League has yet made. This is in great part due to the designs called for in connection with the Columbus Celebration and the World's Fair, also in part to the general improvement of taste which permits architects to pay some regard to beauty and to engage the help of sculptors and painters in the carrying out of their designs. Among the drawings are those of the designs for a Columbian Memorial Arch by Mr. Henry B. Herts, who was awarded first prize, and by Butler and Duboy; several designs for State buildings at the World's Fair, of which that of the State of California is most remarkable as a somewhat fantastic effort in the Spanish-American way, with low, tiled roofs, long corridors and towers in stages. Another effort in this style is the Atkinson business building, Sutler Street, San Francisco, which is a decided novelty in street architecture. Less sensational are the designs of the Springfield Art Museum, by Renwick, Aspinwall & Renwick, and the College of Pharmacy, New York, by Little & O'Connor. A competition for the gold and silver medals of the League has resulted in a number of drawings for a fountain in commemoration of the discovery of America. Obviously, the commemorative part of these designs would have to be entrusted to a sculptor, but the gold medal awarded to Mr. Alfred T. Evans was gained by his general scheme of a semicircular colonnade with a fountain flowing from under an arch, in the middle. Among the photographs of completed buildings that of the Randall Memorial Church, Sailors' Snug Harbor, S. I., R. W. Gibson, architect, struck us as having a happy effect. Among designs for private buildings two well-proportioned city houses are Nos. 341 and 353. A Louis XVI. parlor (391) and a Colonial interior bed-room with alcove (260) are samples of tasteful interior decoration. From the architect's elevation, one can see at this show how Mr. Kipling's house at Brattleboro, Vt., will look when built.

The decorative "Annex" has become a more and more important part every year in the League's exhibitions, until now the purely architectural part of the show looks like an annex to it. Sketches and working drawings for the decorative paintings at the World's Fair very nearly fill one of the longer walls of the large gallery. They are of various degrees of merit, whether considered as decorations or simply as drawings. It is obvious in several cases that the artists were not accustomed to this sort of work. Mr. Cox's studies for his decorations in the dome of the eastern entrance to the Pavilion of Manufactures and Liberal Arts are by far the most interesting. The sculpture of the Fair is represented only by small photographs with the exception of a picturesque group of Neptune, a Mermaid and a Triton from the Administration Building. On the opposite wall will be found the models and designs for the very pretty decorations of the Hotel Waldorf, of which the principal are the oval ceiling by Mr. Will H. Low, in which all the gods of Olympus seem to be sporting in the ether, and a frieze for a "banquet-room" by Klee Bros., representing a Grecian feast with dancing and singing girls, a poet, a wine-press with young satyrs treading the grapes, and so forth. A full-size model of the Astor Memorial Door for Trinity Church, by C. H. Niehaus, treats the history of the church in six clever reliefs, which, however, are so much undercut and so flatly modelled that several of the groups look as though scissored out of paper. This defect will be less observable in bronze, though, we fear, it will be still only too perceptible. The same sculptor shows two panels in which the subject of the Expulsion from Eden is treated in two very different ways, and his versatility is still further displayed in a small seated figure of Robert Burns.

A fine display of stained-glass is made in a temporary wooden erection on the centre of the main gallery.

Art Notes

MR. GEORGE W. VANDERBILT's gift to the American Fine Arts Society of the magnificent gallery in the rear of their building and virtually forming a part of it, should stimulate the rich lovers of the fine arts to similar liberality. The gallery has a simple but handsome front of seventy-five feet on Fifty-eighth Street, with cellar-ways for the reception of pictures and statues. The depth is fifty-seven feet. In the basement are studios for sculptors. The hall, as has been demonstrated by the recent exhibitions, is perfectly lighted, and is probably the best for its purpose in America. It has been in all essential points modelled after the well-known gallery of Georges Petit in Paris. The cost of the Vanderbilt Gallery was \$100,000. There is still a burdensome debt of \$150,000 on the other property of the Society.

—Mr. William F. Havemeyer has purchased the painting of "Washington and his Family," by Edwin Savage, of Princeton, Mass., which was recently shown at Perry's Gallery. Very little is known of Savage, but his picture was for a long time hung in the old Proctor Museum in Tremont Street, and may have been seen there by many of our readers. The painting contains portraits of Gen. Washington, Martha Washington, George Washington Parke Custis, Eleanor Custis and Washington's body-servant. There is an early engraving of the picture in stipple, said to be by the painter.

—The late William Schaus, whose judgment and liberality as an art-dealer made him widely known, was a native of the Grand Duchy of Nassau, Germany, and was seventy-two years old. He was employed at an early age in the house of Goupil & Co., Paris, and came to New York to conduct a branch establishment for that firm in 1847. He soon went into business for himself in Broadway, opposite Astor Place, whence he removed some years ago to 204 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Schaus brought Rembrandt's "Gilder" to this country and sold it to Mr. Henry G. Havemeyer. He was instrumental in returning to Spain the stolen "Vision of St. Antony" by Murillo, and received for that service the Order of St. Charles. He gave several valuable paintings to the Metropolitan Museum. For some years he had been retired from active participation in the affairs of his art rooms.

—Mr. Frederick Remington's one hundred paintings now on exhibition at the American Art Galleries will be sold when the display comes to an end next week.

—The sixty-eighth annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design will open on March 27 and close on May 13. A loan-exhibition in aid of the Academy will be held at its galleries from June 15 to Nov. 1. Not more than 400 pictures will be hung. It is the intention to have the pictures of exceptional quality; the galleries only will be used for them; in the other rooms will be placed fans, laces, tapestries, embroideries, miniatures, carvings, etc.

—Seven portraits of Tennyson, making a record of his personal appearance from 1844 to 1871, are given with an article by Mr. Theodore Watts in *The Magazine of Art* for January. The frontispiece is one of the number, a photogravure of the portrait by Girardot. A poem by Swinburne, "December," is illustrated by W. E. F. Britten. The Leicester Corporation Art Gallery is the subject of an illustrated article by S. J. Vickers. "The Sculpture of the Year" in the Salons of the Champs Elysées and the Champs de Mars is illustrated by half-tone engravings of, among other statues, Mercie's figure of "Regret" intended for the tomb of Cabanel; Bartholomew's effective but pagan "Doorway for a Tomb," with two figures facing inward; and Rodin's striking portrait bust of Puvis de Chavannes. In "Our Illustrated Note-Book" we remark two illustrations of recent designs by Walter Crane, one a stained-glass window at Newark, N. J., the other a decoration, the figures of Justice and Mercy for the Women's Temperance Building at Chicago.

Learned Societies in Session

THE LAST WEEK of 1892 was a busy season for the scientific folk, no less than eight national societies having been in session—none of them in New York. The fourth annual meeting of the American Folk-Lore Society, held at Boston and Cambridge on Dec. 28 and 29, was a pronounced success. Nothing could have been better, either scientifically or socially, than the spirit that prevailed at the various sessions. Yet the meeting was held under some difficulties, owing to the absence of several of the members who are superintending the anthropological department of the World's Fair at Chicago, or else are present, as delegates, at the Exposition in Madrid. The only deviations from the program as given in our Notes on Dec. 24 were the omission of the papers to have been read by Mr. George F. Kunz and Mrs. R. A. Moore, and the alteration of the title of Mr. G. B. Grinnell's paper to "Black-foot Creation Myths." It is hoped to found a branch of the Society in New York this winter. Further reference to the meeting will be found in our Boston Letter.

At the American Psychological Association's meeting at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, on Dec. 27 and 28, the following papers were read:—"Errors of Observation in Physics and in Psychology," Prof. J. McK. Cattell, Columbia; "Experiments upon Pain," Dr. Herbert Nichols, Harvard; "Tactile Estimates of Thickness," Prof. Edward Pace, Catholic University, Washington; "Some Experiments upon the Aesthetics of Visual Form," Prof. Lightner Witmer, University of Pennsylvania; "Investigations of Reaction-times of various Classes of Persons," Prof. Lightner Witmer, University of Pennsylvania; "History and Prospects of Experimental Psychology in America," President G. Stanley Hall, Clark University; "Experimental Psychology at the World's Fair," Prof. Joseph Jastrow, University of Wisconsin; "Certain Phenomena of Rotation," Dr. Herbert Nichols, Harvard University;

"Note upon the Controversy regarding the Relation of the Intensity of the Stimulus to the Reaction Time," Prof. W. M. Bryan, University of Indiana; "Minor Studies at the Psychological Laboratory of Clark University," Dr. E. C. Sanford, Clark University; and "Preliminary Notes upon Psychological Tests in the Schools of Springfield, Mass.," Prof. W. M. Bryan, University of Indiana. Addresses were also made by Prof. Fullerton of the University of Pennsylvania, Prof. Ladd of Yale, Prof. Muensterberg of Harvard and others. The Association will meet at Columbia College on Dec. 27 and 28, 1893.

The fifth annual meeting of the American Society of Church History, held at Washington on Dec. 27 and 28, was very well attended. In the enforced absence of Dr. Philip Schaff, Bishop Hurst of Washington presided. The following papers were presented:—"Holland and Religious Freedom" the Rev. Dr. Talbot W. Chambers of New York; "History of the Doctrine of Apostolic Succession in the Church of England," Henry C. Vedder of New York; "The Italian Renaissance of To-Day," the Rev. Dr. George White Scott, Brookline, Mass.; "St. Thomas à Becket," read for the Rev. Dr. Schaff; "St. Thomas Aquinas," the Rev. Thomas O'Gorman, Catholic University, Washington; "The Rise of the Old Catholic Church (the Church of the Third and Fourth Centuries)," the Rev. A. C. McGiffert of the Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati; "The Religious Aspects of the Last Census," Henry King Carroll, New York; "The Cambridge Platonists," J. Winthrop Platner, New York; "The Contributions of the Mothers to the Religious Development of New England," Prof. Williston Walker of the Theological Seminary, Hartford, Conn.; and "The Absolution Formula of the Templars," Henry C. Lea, LL.D., Philadelphia.

The American Societies of Naturalists, Physiologists, Morphologists and Anatomists met at Princeton College during the week just past. The meetings were very well attended, and in all respects successful. Space forbids a detailed record of their varied activity. The eight representatives of Yale who were present at the last session of the Naturalists on Thursday cordially invited the four societies to hold their next annual meeting in New Haven. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee of the four societies, and there is no doubt that the invitation will be accepted. A vote of thanks was unanimously extended to the Faculty of Princeton and to the Nassau Club for the kind entertainment given by them to the visiting scientists during their stay at the University.

Marion Crawford on the Novel

IN THE JANUARY *Forum*—a particularly readable number—Mr. F. Marion Crawford has a paper on the novel, its title being "What is a Novel?" The subject is one which Mr. Crawford understands, and the question is one to which every volume he has written is an answer. He writes feelingly and well. We make room for a few extracts:—

A novel is a marketable commodity, of the class collectively termed "luxuries," as not contributing directly to the support of life or the maintenance of health. It is of the class "artistic luxuries" because it does not appeal to any of the three material senses—touch, taste, smell; and it is of the class "intellectual artistic luxuries," because it is not judged by the superior senses—sight and hearing. The novel therefore is an intellectual artistic luxury—a definition which can be made to include a good deal, but which is, in reality, a closer one than it appears to be at first sight. No one, I think, will deny that it covers the three principal essentials of the novel as it should be, of a story or romance, which in itself and in the manner of telling it shall appeal to the intellect, shall satisfy the requirements of art and shall be a luxury, in that it can be of no use to a man when he is at work, but may conduce to peace of mind and delectation during his hours of idleness. The point upon which people differ is the artistic one, and the fact that such differences of opinion exist makes it possible that two writers as widely separated as Mr. Henry James and Mr. Rider Haggard, for instance, find appreciative readers in the same year of the same century—a fact which the literary history of the future will find it hard to explain. * * *

Probably no one denies that the first object of the novel is to amuse and interest the reader. But it is often said that the novel should instruct as well as afford amusement, and the "novel-with-a-purpose" is the realization of this idea. We might invent a better expression than the clumsy translation of the neat German "Tendenz-Roman." Why not compound the words and call the odious thing a "purpose-novel"? The purpose-novel, then, proposes to serve two masters, besides procuring a reasonable amount of bread and butter for its writer and publisher. It proposes to escape from any definition of the novel in general and make itself an "intellectual

moral lesson" instead of an "intellectual artistic luxury." It constitutes a violation of the unwritten contract tacitly existing between writer and reader. So far as supply and demand are concerned, books in general and works of fiction in particular are commodities and are subject to the same laws, statutory and traditional, as other articles of manufacture. A toy-dealer would not venture to sell real pistols to little boys as pop-guns, and a gun-maker who should try to sell the latter for Colt's revolvers would get into trouble, even though he were able to prove that the toy was as expensive to manufacture as the real article, or more so, silver-mounted, chiselled, and lying in a Russia-leather case. I am not sure that the law might not support the purchaser in an action for damages if he discovered at a critical moment that his revolver was a plaything. It seems to me that there is a similar case in the matter of novels. A man buys what purports to be a work of fiction, a romance, a novel, a story of adventure, pays his money, takes his book home, prepares to enjoy it at his ease, and discovers that he has paid a dollar for somebody's views on socialism, religion, or the divorce laws. * * *

In our Anglo-Saxon social system the young girl is everywhere, and, if the shade of Sterne will allow me to say so, we temper the wind of our realism to the sensitive innocence of the ubiquitous lamb. Once admit that the young girl is to have the freedom of our theatre, and it follows, and ought to follow, and very generally does follow, that our plays must be suited to maiden ears and eyes. It is a good thing that this should be so, but the effect is rather strange. The men who hear plays in English are not, perhaps, much more moral than their contemporaries of Paris, Vienna and Berlin. We like to believe that our women are better than those of foreign nations. We owe it to them to put more faith in them because they are our own, our dear mothers and wives and sisters and daughters, for whom, if we be men, we mean to do all that we can do. But we are all men and women nevertheless, and human, and we have the thoughts and the understanding of men and women and not of school-girls. Yet the school-girl practically decides what we are to hear at the theatre and, so far as our own language is concerned, determines to a great extent what we are to read. * * *

It has always seemed to me that the perfect novel, as it ought to be, exists somewhere in the state of the Platonic idea, waiting to be set down on paper by the first man of genius who receives a direct literary inspiration. It must deal chiefly with love. For in that passion all men and women are most generally interested, either for its present reality or for the memories that soften the coldly vivid recollection of an active past and shed a tender light in the dark places of by-gone struggles, or because the hope of it brightens and gladdens the path of future dreams. The perfect novel must be clean and sweet, for it must tell its tale to all mankind, to saint and sinner, pure and defiled, just and unjust. It must have the magic to fascinate and the power to hold its readers from first to last. Its realism must be real, of three dimensions, not flat and photographic; its romance must be of the human heart and truly human, that is, of the earth as we all have found it; its idealism must be transcendent, not measured to man's mind but proportioned to man's soul. Its religion must be of such grand and universal span as to hold all worthy religions in itself. Conceive, if possible, such a story, told in a language that can be now simple, now keen, now passionate, and now sublime; or rather, pray, do not conceive it, for the modern novelist's occupation would suddenly be gone, and that one book would stand alone of its kind, making all others worse than useless—ridiculous, if not sacrilegious, by comparison.

Notes

"ON PROBATION," a cosmopolitan comedy in three acts, by Brander Matthews and George H. Jessop, will be the first play acted by Mr. William H. Crane when he begins this season at the Star Theatre on Jan. 30. One of Mr. Daniel Frohman's travelling companies is about to produce "Wedded Bliss; or, Playing a Part," a one-act comedy, also by Mr. Matthews.

Tennyson's personal estate proves to have a value of about \$250,000. Browning's amounted to a little over \$80,000 and Matthew Arnold's to only \$5000.

The late Prof. Eben N. Horsford, President of the Board of Visitors of Wellesley College, whose death our Boston correspondents records this week, was born on July 27, 1810, and was appointed Rumford Professor of Applied Sciences at Harvard long before he was thirty years of age. He resigned after sixteen years service, and started the Rumford Chemical Works, which made him (mainly through the instrumentality of his acid phosphate) a millionaire. Of his late publications there were several that showed the results of his acquaintance with the Indian language, notably one on the "Indian Name of Boston" and one on the "Landfall of

John Cabot in 1497" and "The Site of Norembega." He claimed that Lief Ericson floated up the Charles River to the first convenient landing-place, and built his house where is now located the Cambridge City Hospital. To commemorate the finding of Fort Norembega, Prof. Horsford erected near the junction of Stony Brook and the Charles River an antique tower.

—We congratulate *Life* on the attainment of its tenth birthday, and on the jubilee number in which it celebrates the event.

—Miss Mary E. Garrett of Baltimore has added \$306,000 to the previous gift of \$50,000 that started the \$500,000 fund without which the Trustees of Johns Hopkins declared their inability to allow women the privileges of their medical school. This noble contribution completes the fund, which was growing at a pace that caused its friends to despair of ever raising the full amount.

—Dr. Richard B. Kimball, a well-known writer and railroad man, once President of the Dartmouth Alumni, died at St. Luke's Hospital on Dec. 28. He was born in New Hampshire on Oct. 11, 1816, and passed his examination for admission to Dartmouth College when only eleven years old, but was not allowed to enter until he was thirteen. He was graduated at seventeen, and admitted to the Bar at Waterford, N. Y., two years later; when twenty-one years old he was a master in chancery. Dr. Kimball's earliest book was "Letters from England" (1842). His "St. Leger; or, The Threads of Life," which appeared first in *The Knickerbocker Magazine*, of which his brother, Lewis Gaylord Clark, was editor, was translated into French, German and Dutch. Ten days before his death Dr. Kimball completed his crowning work, "Half a Century of Recollections."

—\$185,000 has been left to Dartmouth College by Dr. Ralph Butterfield, a Kansas City miser.

—*Vogue* is the name of a new illustrated society journal. Since society is to have a journal, it is as well that it should be in the hands of people who are "in society," and know something of their subject. Mrs. Redding, formerly of *The Art Interchange*, is the editor of *Vogue*, Mr. Harry McVickar is its art-editor and Mr. Arthur B. Turnure its business manager. The journal makes a handsome typographical appearance, and bids fair to become popular among the class to which it caters.

—Mr. Andrew Carnegie has sent to the Pittsburgh Art Society his thanks for certain resolutions adopted in protest against the efforts of local labor organizations to prevent the acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's gift of a splendid library to the town. However unworthy the giver may be, he declares his gift can do no human being harm.

—Mr. Lyman D. Morse, manager of the J. H. Bates Advertising Agency, has become a member of the firm, and the agency will be known hereafter as the Bates & Morse.

—The January *Book-Buyer* gives lists of answers, printed in autograph facsimile, from Brander Matthews, Joel Chandler Harris, Agnes Repplier and T. R. Sullivan, to a series of questions designed to elicit some of the personal preferences of these authors about their favorite books, plays, poets, etc. Some of the replies are wise, some witty, and some both witty and wise.

—Mrs. Martha J. Lamb (her maiden name was Martha Joanna Reade Nash), the historian of New York City, and editor since early in 1883 of *The Magazine of American History*, died on Monday at her rooms in the Coleman House. She was born at Plainfield, Mass., in 1829, was married to Charles A. Lamb of Ohio in 1852, lived for a number of years in Chicago, and came to New York in 1866. Her "History of New York City," in two volumes, was published between 1877 and 1881. She wrote eight books for children in 1869-70; "Spicy," a novel, in 1873; about fifty short stories; "The Homes of America," in 1879; "Memorial of Dr. J. D. Russ," "The Christmas Owl," in 1881; "The Christmas Basket," "Snow and Sunshine," in 1882; "Wall Street in History," "Historical Sketch of New York for the Tenth Census," and many magazine articles. Mrs. Lamb was a member of numerous historical and other learned societies at home and abroad.

—Mr. Swinburne has written for *The Illustrated London News* a poem of considerable length, dealing with the best-known incident in the life of Grace Darling. He comes from the locality associated with that deed, and was acquainted with the heroine's father.

—As previously announced, the Booksellers' and Stationers' Provident Association will give an Authors' Reading at Chickering Hall, on Monday evening, Jan. 16. The following authors will read from their own works: F. Hopkinson Smith, from "A Day at Laguerre's"; Chas. Dudley Warner, "A Bear Story" (by request); Dr. Edward Eggleston, from "The Faith Doctor"; Robert Grant, from "Reflections of a Married Man"; Gen. James Grant Wilson, "An Episode of the War"; William H. McElroy, "An Old War-Horse to a Young Politician"; Thomas Nast, off-hand sketches; Marion Harland, from "His Great Self"; Gertrude Atherton, from "The

Doomswoman," and Will Carleton. Tickets (including reserved seat), \$1.50 and \$1, are for sale by E. P. Dutton & Co., 31 West 23d Street; G. P. Putnam's Sons, 29 West 23d Street; Thos. Whittaker, 2 Bible House; A. D. F. Randolph & Co., 182 Fifth Ave.; Chas. Scribner's Sons, 743 Broadway; and at Brentano's, 124 Fifth Ave.

—The recent French work "La Jeunesse," which has made a reputation for its author, Charles Wagner, will be issued here by Dodd, Mead & Co., under the title of "Youth," and with the author's sanction. The work represents the reaction against realism and materialism.

—The Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, a son of Harvard's President, has assumed the pastorate of the Unitarian Church of the Saviour in Brooklyn. He is thirty years of age.

—Mr. E. H. R. Lyman of New York and Northampton, Mass., has given to the latter city a \$100,000 Academy of Music.

—At the second performance under the direction of the Theatre of Arts and Letters, to be given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre on Thursday evening, Jan. 26, the two pieces to be performed are Mr. Davis's "The Other Woman" and Mr. Stockton's "The Squirrel Inn." Mr. Palmer will close his own theatre for the occasion and send his company to the Fifth Avenue.

—In a letter to Mr. Douglas Campbell, thanking him for a copy of "The Puritan in Holland, England and America," Mr. Gladstone says:—

The English race (I am a pure Scotchman) are a great fact in the world, and I believe will so continue; but no race stands in greater need of discipline in every form, and, among other forms, that which is administered by criticism vigorously directed to canvassing their character and claims. Under such discipline I believe they are capable of a great elevation and of high performances, and I thank you partly in anticipation, partly from the experience already had, for taking this work in hand, while I am aware that it is one collateral and incidental to your main purpose. Puritanism, again, is a great fact in history, exhibiting so many remarkable and noble traits. It may, perhaps, be liable to the suspicion of a want of durability. During the last century it seems to have undergone in various quarters much disintegration; and it is difficult to connect it historically with the divorce law of Connecticut. But I am wandering into forbidden ground, which my qualifications do not entitle me to tread, and I will close with expressing my sense of the value and importance of a work like yours, and of the benefit which we in particular ought to derive from it.

—M. Taine, whose state has caused his many friends great anxiety, is now very much better.

—M. Albert Delpit, the distinguished French author, is dead. He was a native of New Orleans.

The Free Parliament

[All communications must be accompanied with the name and address of the correspondent, not necessarily for publication. Correspondents answering or referring to any question are requested to give the number of the question, for convenience of reference.]

QUESTIONS

1690.—Who is "America's maturest writer," who makes an American girl kill herself because her husband has exposed the flaws inherent in Democracy?

HARRISONBURG, VA.

A. B. C.

Publications Received

[Receipt of new publications is acknowledged in this column. Further notice of any work will depend upon its interest and importance. When no address is given the publication is issued in New York.]

Alexander, Mrs. Mammon. 50c.	Lovell, Coryell & Co.
Bates, A. and Chadwick, G. W. A Flower Cycle.	C. H. Ditson & Co.
Blissard, W. The Ethic of Usury and Interest. \$1.	Chas. Scribner's Sons
Cowen, F. H. Songs for Children.	C. H. Ditson & Co.
D'Arblay, Mme. Diary and Letters. 2 vols.	F. Warner & Co.
Duff, M. E. G. Life and Speeches of Sir Henry Maine. Ed. by W. Stokes. \$3.50.	Henry Holt & Co.
Gilmre, M. A Son of Esau. 50c.	Lovell, Coryell & Co.
Gosse, E. Gossip in a Library.	Lovell, Coryell & Co.
Gould, S. B. The Tragedy of the Cæsars. 2 vols. \$7.50.	Chas. Scribner's Sons
Harris, J. R. Newly-Discovered Gospel of St. Peter.	Jas. Pott & Co.
Hayes, A. M. The Horsewoman. \$1.75.	Chas. Scribner's Sons
Humor of France, The. Tr. by E. Lee. \$1.25.	Chas. Scribner's Sons
Humor of Italy, The. Tr. by A. Werner. \$1.25.	Chas. Scribner's Sons
Humor of Germany, The. Tr. by H. M. Casenov. \$1.25.	Chas. Scribner's Sons
Leland, C. G. Etruscan Roman Remains. \$1.50.	Chas. Scribner's Sons
Levenson, M. R. War Clouds and How to Disperse Them.	S. & D. A. Huebner
Levenson, M. R. Kilgalefoga Yulopa E Liko Kan mas Padisipua.	S. & D. A. Huebner
Mann, M. R. In Summer Shade. 50c.	Harper & Bros.
Overland Monthly, The. Vol. XX., July-Dec., 1892.	San Francisco: Overland Monthly Pub. Co.
Royal Collection of Dance Music.	C. H. Ditson & Co.
Russell, W. C. Wreck of the Grosvenor.	Lovell, Coryell & Co.
Sheldon, M. F. Sultan to Sultan.	Boston: Arena Pub. Co.
Slead, W. T. From the Old World to the New. 35c.	Review of Reviews.
Sykes, J. F. J. Public Health Problems. \$1.25.	Chas. Scribner's Sons
Ward, F. Sea Mew Abbey. 50c.	Lovell, Coryell & Co.
Winter, W. Wanderers. 75c.	Macmillan & Co.
Zerrahn, C. Selections of Sacred and Secular Choruses.	C. H. Ditson & Co.

A Literary Guide for Home and School.

By MARY ALICE CALLER, Teacher of Classics in the Alabama Female College. Among the contents are suggestions upon—What and How to Read—What books to buy and Where—A Ten Years' Course in Literature for Girls from Seven to Seventeen—Some Choice books for Boys—A Word for the Wee Tots—The Bible and the Bridge of Time—A Message to Girls—Suggestions to Teachers, etc. Handsomely bound in cloth, gilt, \$1.00.

The matter is judiciously selected, and the style easy and pleasing. Its suggestions are valuable to the young.—*Bishop R. K. Hargrove*, Nashville, Tenn.

I think it supplies a want not yet met. . . . sprightly, well-written, and valuable in its literary suggestions.—*Rev. J. C. Keener, D.D.*, Mobile, Ala.

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